

Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study

Associated Historic Property Survey Methodology

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Associated Historic Property Survey Methodology

Similar to the Battlefield Survey Manual being used for the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study, this Associated Historic Property Survey Methodology statement is designed to aide individual surveyors as they work to identify, document and assess these important resources. By creating a standard methodology across the entire survey area of the preservation study, the NPS study team can provide State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), local planners, scholars, and others with consistent and complete data for all associated historic properties investigated as part of this project. In addition, employing a standard methodology will allow the NPS study team, and the project advisory committee, to compare sites across the entire region of interest.

Although the associated historic properties remain very different resource types from the battlefields themselves, much of the same basic survey practice can be utilized for looking at these related sites. The importance of surveying these sites, recognizing their significance, and documenting these resources for the future is clear. For the most part, the associated historic property survey methodology will focus on examining historic structures and their related landscapes, researching their history and associations with the two wars, as well as documenting their current conditions and potential threats. Additional property types do exist within the overall group of associated historic properties however, and the methodology can be adapted to reflect these alternatives in some cases. Despite this fact, all survey and documentation methods will follow a similar process.

Introduction

The main focus of the historic preservation study will be the battlefields themselves, however the associated historic properties maintain a significant role within the study, and as such should be considered an integral part of the survey process. These associated properties contribute to the military actions, in addition to forming the historic context for the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 periods being examined with this study. Because of the interaction and inter-relationship between the associated properties and the battlefields, the associated property survey will be conducted in coordination with the battlefield study. Maintaining a consistent and complementary survey process therefore becomes extremely important.

Origin of the list of associated historic properties

The Associated Historic Properties List consists of historic places, other than battle sites, that have a tangible connection to the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. It includes properties dealing with commerce, agriculture, social history, and government; military sites that were not scenes of direct engagements (such as headquarters, encampments, supply centers, etc); and other significant places associated with the two wars.

Using a list of battles, constructed in March 2000, as a starting point, the NPS study team defined a geographic extent of battles to help refine the search parameters for associated historic properties. The study team surmised that the majority of associated resources would logically fall

within approximately the same geographic area as the major military campaigns due to general settlement patterns, trade networks, and the locations of governmental installations. Many of the associated historic properties within these areas became military objectives and targets, such as supply depots, manufacturing sites, or other political and strategic locations, but were not necessarily battle locations.

The March 2000 Battle List indicated the need to search 281 counties, throughout the 32 state survey area. Between March and June 2000, the NPS study team substantially revised the Battle List, adding actions in 31 new counties. Associated Historic Properties in these 31 new counties were not added to the initial database prior to the public comment period. Sites located beyond the battle and campaign counties were identified through additional research and public comment. During the public comment period, reviewers added to the NPS database significant properties that lay outside the campaign areas or that were missed in the initial search.

Once the study team identified the original 281 counties and cities, it turned to the National Register of Historic Places to acquire the basic information needed for the public comment and evaluation. The National Register is one of the only nationwide inventories of significant cultural resources and is the primary data source for any major cultural resource study.

The study team first queried the National Register database (known as the National Register Information System or NRIS) for all listings in counties where battles or campaigns were known to have occurred. The study team then asked the NRIS to list properties found in those counties by significant dates falling between 1775-1783 and 1812-1815. The NRIS produced a list of more than 2,000 properties based on the query criteria. In some cases, historic districts and other resources with extensive boundaries cross county lines. The National Register references properties by one county only. Some such properties may therefore have fallen outside the search parameters.

Next, the study team consulted the nominations themselves to determine whether the properties selected through the NRIS query were associated with the two wars, a determination that can only be verified by reviewing the narrative Statement of Significance. During this inspection, the study team realized that the query results had omitted numerous properties associated with the two wars. To compensate for the data gaps, study team members pulled each nomination within the battle and campaign counties, regardless of its date of significance, and examined the narrative Statement of Significance to determine if the property was associated with either war.

As the National Register has evolved, the standards for documenting listed properties have improved significantly. Early nominations (1966 through early 1980s), which include many well-known 18th-century and early-19th-century resources, do not always exhibit the level of professional documentation that is presently required by the National Register. In some cases, the narrative Statements of Significance of the early nominations do not contain enough detail to associate the properties with either war. Different degrees of documentation affected the NPS study team's ability to select sites accurately for the Associated Historic Properties List.

Finally, the study team recognized that the impetus for preparing and submitting National Register nominations grows out of State, local, even individual property owner priorities, and

that there has never been a concerted national effort to nominate all significant sites associated with these two wars. As a result, the National Register is an excellent starting point for identifying these properties, but it is not a complete inventory. The Study Team relied upon the public comment period, along with the work of the Study Advisory Committee to identify any additional properties that were missed by the initial National Register search or should be added to the initial Associated Historic Property list, based on consensus opinions.

Organization of the study and survey process

The study began by establishing several historic themes, under which the associated historic properties would fit in order to create a framework for historic context. Once completed with detailed information regarding various property types for each theme, the study team moved on to define its methodology and begin the process of establishing contacts, researching the two wars and setting priorities for the survey itself.

The study team's highest priority was to identify sites associated with the two wars, as noted above. Recognizing that the National Register of Historic Places should not serve as the only source of information, the list of associated historic properties was made available to the public, including State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal governments, and other partners, for comments and additions. The resulting list of all resources identified through the NPS study team, as well as public participation served as the larger dataset, from which sites were chosen for survey as part of the study itself.

After the public comment period, the NPS study team passed the list on to the study Advisory Committee of scholars for review. The committee is compiled of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 historians, architectural historians, National Park Service staff and others. This Advisory Committee sorted the list first by level of historic significance and then by geographic distribution, and provided recommendations for field survey to the NPS.

Following this process, the NPS study team sought to survey as many of the sites as it could within budget and time constraints. In order to accomplish these goals, the NPS is relying on partnerships and agreements forged between the State Historic Preservation Offices, Tribal governments, and other groups to carry out the fieldwork required for the survey. Field surveys will begin in the summer of 2000 and last approximately one year. Sites in as many as 32 states and the District of Columbia may be surveyed. Field surveyors will document site condition and use, and present or potential threats to the site. Once field surveys are complete, the NPS study team will evaluate the sites based on condition and threat, complete a statistical analysis of the survey data, and research preservation strategies. The NPS and the Advisory Committee will then make recommendations for site preservation and interpretation and submit a final study report for Departmental approval and subsequent transmittal to the Congress by the Secretary.

Overview of the survey process

Clearly, the field survey of the battlefields and associated historic properties forms the backbone of the entire historic preservation study. All recommendations of the NPS study team will rely on the accurate and well-documented surveys of resources conducted throughout the project

area. Following a consistent methodology for all battlefields or associated historic properties then becomes a critical step in the study completion.

As with any architectural survey, the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 associated historic property field survey will include a several step process including research, fieldwork and documentation. The actual survey process can and should be closely tied to research and fieldwork being undertaken as part of the battlefield survey methodology. Many of the associated historic properties will have a direct relation to the battlefields, and may serve as “defining features” of those battlefields (see the “Battlefield Survey” section of the Battlefield Survey Manual). Surveyors participating in the battlefield survey should consider the associated historic properties as simply additional resources to be addressed during the same survey process, rather than resources requiring a completely different survey approach. The nature of the associated historic properties will require some differences in methodology, but the overall approach to the survey process will be the same as the battlefield survey strategy.

For the most part, survey of the associated historic properties will take the form of a standard reconnaissance or windshield survey, with the exception that surveyors involved in the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project need to collect additional information regarding the structure or site integrity, possible threats, and preservation alternatives. A standard reconnaissance project would involve background historical research as the first step, helping to identify a connection to either war. Following the research, surveyors will visit each property, record its location and fill out a survey form, in addition to completing a set of photographs showing the structure or property, the environment and other important features. The final step for surveyors will be to submit their research and survey forms, maps, photographs and other documentation to the NPS study team for inclusion in the final project, as well as consideration by the Advisory Committee as they make decisions regarding preservation alternatives.

Researching Associated Historic Properties

The first steps in any field survey of cultural resources, including battlefields and other historic properties, are to define an historic context, circumscribe a geographic area of interest and develop research questions to help guide the survey process. With the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 study, the NPS study team has already identified the historic periods to focus on, the geographic area of interest, and specific research questions which will help to determine the level of threat to these special resources. Additionally, the study team has created a framework for the historic context of this study, through the creation of a series of historic themes related to the associated historic properties. We must rely on the individual surveyors however to fill in that context framework fully and provide the connection between the battle actions, associated historic properties, and the many other social, political and economic issues surrounding waging war during these two periods.

Goals of Archival Research

The background research conducted by field surveyors will create the historic contexts for the associated historic properties, justifying their significance and arguing for their preservation and conservation into the future, in their own right, possibly as separate entities from battlefields. The goal of this research then becomes to establish the connection between the associated properties and other actions or happenings which made them significant, in addition to confirming that the resources seen in the field are indeed the resources referred to in documents or other references. Additionally, archival research informs the fieldwork process, leading surveyors to look for or document specific features.

The end product of this archival research will be a short summary of the history of the property, focusing on the time period(s) of interest, similar to a National Register of Historic Places statement of significance. Any research surveyors provide will be used by the NPS study team and the Advisory Committee to confirm the significance of the site, as well as leading to the field assessment of integrity. A complete checklist of the research requirements, as part of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 survey project, is provided at the end of the research section.

General Archival Research Procedures

For a typical reconnaissance-type survey, researchers begin by establishing the historic context and then work to find resources which may fit the various contexts identified. With the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 survey, the NPS study team will generally follow the field techniques involved with a reconnaissance survey, however researchers can focus more heavily on the resources already identified within our contexts as target features. In general, for a reconnaissance survey, archival research looks at larger trends in a single community. In our case, resources already identified and determined significant by the Advisory Group become our target resources. Researchers can then focus on collecting very specific information about individual properties or groups of properties, within the circumscribed date ranges, in order to support their significance and to help in identifying appropriate preservation alternatives.

Most historic preservationists are familiar with the general steps involved in proper archival research, although this study is somewhat unique in its approaches to the research aspects of the field survey.

1. Commonly, research on a particular property, as part of a larger study, will begin with gathering the information that already exists in order to get a full sense of what occurred at the property, who was involved, and when it took place.

For the most part, NPS study team staff used the National Register of Historic Places as a starting point. Examining the National Register nomination, National Historic Landmark nominations or other official documents may provide surveyors with an overview of the property. Other more detailed information may be available from the SHPOs themselves, such as survey forms, Review and Compliance reports, archaeological site reports, or historic structure reports. Together these documents will help surveyors understand the significance of the property in general, and its connection to either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812, or possibly both wars.

The NPS study team recognizes that surveyors may have limited time to conduct the type of thorough research required to fully investigate associated historic properties. Using research already collected by others may be a significant help and we encourage surveyors to take advantage of the existing documentation. In these cases, surveyors should carefully evaluate the quality of the research, its age, and the references cited (see below). A checklist enclosed at the end of the research section of this manual will help researchers to determine if enough research already exists, or if new research should be conducted.

2. Once the existing documentation is collected, researchers need to assess the reliability of the information in order to determine if new research needs to be conducted.

Familiarity with the document types will help surveyors assess the reliability of the information presented to them. However, key issues may arise which will help determine if new research needs to be gathered. Old research, frequently revised interpretations, reliance on secondary sources or local knowledge, and contradicting stories may indicate to the surveyor that additional information could be useful in providing support for the theories and stories presented in the existing documentation. Establishing a good foundation for the historic context of the properties through good research will allow the NPS study team to develop better and more appropriate recommendations for these properties at the end of the survey. Additionally, good research will help surveyors in the field as they look for physical evidence of the story that the documents may tell.

3. After assessing the existing documentation, researchers can begin to identify gaps in the documentation, or questions that need to be answered.

If researchers examine the existing documentation and identify gaps during the time periods of interest for this study, or generate new questions associated with the role the property played in either war, new research should be conducted. The primary concern of this study is to establish the connection of the property to the event or happening which makes it

significant during either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. If current documentation does not adequately confirm the association, new research will help to prove the connection, or dispel any myths remaining about the resource. The first step in any new research should be to examine the primary source information available for the property.

4. Once problem areas in the documentation are targeted, researchers can begin the process of acquiring new information to fill in gaps and confirm secondary sources.

The process of archival research will start with primary documents usually located at state or county courthouses, libraries, archives and historical societies. Good research will also locate secondary sources which can provide additional information. For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study, surveyors should complete a chain of title (with some exceptions for specific property types) at a minimum, to confirm the property existed at the time in question, and find information to support the association of the property to either war. The NPS study team recognizes that time and staff members may be in short supply, however the archival research portion of the survey process will be key in the subsequent preservation alternative recommendations provided to Congress. The research conducted will help the NPS study team to confirm the identity and nature of the connection of properties to the war, leading to more appropriate recommendations.

- Compile existing documentation together with new research to create a significance statement for the property.

Although the goal of archival research is to provide context and meaning to the property, for the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study, the NPS study team requests that surveyors compile the documentation into a statement of significance for use by the team in evaluating the property. The significance statement should focus on the specific time period appropriate to the property, and it contain a brief discussion of the property itself and the support for its inclusion in the survey, bolstered by the research conducted. Additionally, surveyors will need to submit a complete list of the sources used in the research portion of the survey, for each property.

Primary Source Research

Researching any historic property begins with the primary source data, the name of the property owner and a date. Primary sources are the original documents from the target time period that tell us more objectively about the people, dates and occurrences that took place. By examining these official written records we can investigate many aspects of a property, from a variety of perspectives. The main goals of this type of primary source research for the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study include: establishing that the property in question is the historic resource by confirming construction dates, confirming associations with specific owners, in addition to affirming that particular actions took place at the properties in question.

Primary source documents useful in historic property research may include courthouse documents, land records, census information, insurance records, historic atlases and many other private records such as letters, diaries or ledgers. Used together, these sources can create an

image of the property and who lived there, with more authority and credence than simply compiling secondary sources in the majority cases.

For the most part, the first place to start with primary source research is with an individual property owner, most likely the current property owner name. In most courthouses, documents and official records are referenced by specific people and names, not by the historic properties themselves. Knowing the names of property owners, and the dates those owners were associated with the property then becomes critical information for the research process. Searching deed records to establish a “chain of title” creates a list of owners, along with information describing when they were associated with the property, and how they acquired the resource. From here, researchers can choose individuals to research more closely, establishing the connection from resource to owner, and to the historic theme or military action which made the property significant for this study.

The following is a brief list and discussion of the type of primary source documents which could be useful to surveyors as they research properties through mechanisms such as deeds. Bear in mind that each state and county may have different documents, or keep those documents in different locations. The list provided here is not comprehensive for the entire study region of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project. For the most part, these materials reside in county courthouses, however some states archive these documents in central state archive or library locations. Surveyors should check with the local courthouse, archive, library or historical society to confirm where these documents may be held, and what may be available to use.

- Deeds

Deed records, usually archived at the county courthouse, provide researchers with an official record of property ownership. A deed is recorded at the courthouse when a property changes hands and thus contains the names of the seller (grantor) and the buyer (grantee), as well as a formal description of the property, a date of sale, and in many cases the price of the property. Through these documents surveyors can then trace the history of property owners, establishing when they owned the property, and what the property contained, creating a “chain of title.” The chain of title created then forms the cornerstone for further documentary research, providing the surveyor with names and dates to work from.

To begin creating a chain of title, or title search, researchers will need to know the name of the current property owner. This information can be easily obtained at the courthouse by referring to the most recent tax parcel information which provides a tax parcel number, name, address and deed reference for the current owner. Researchers can then locate the deed referred to, or look up the owner name in one of several indexes to find the first deed in the chain of title.

Once researchers locate the first deed in the chain, tracing the property back becomes a relatively simple process. Each deed contains a reference to the previous deed, providing a deed book volume number, page number, and year the deed was recorded. If researchers ever lose the chain because of the lack of a previous deed reference, indexes of Grantees (sellers) and Grantors (buyers) will provide an alphabetical list of names with corresponding deed references and dates. Surveyors may wish to keep track of the chain of title and all the

deed references which can be generated through this process by using specialized forms (see example in the Appendix) to track owners, dates, property splits or other notes.

By following the chain of title back to the period of interest, surveyors can establish that the property did exist at that location during the time frame outlined. Additionally, surveyors can confirm who owned the property at that time, how they acquired it, and if it was involved in any type of litigation. Being able to document that a property was seized or sold at auction may help to document its role, or the owner's role, in either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812.

In some cases, surveyors may find through the collection of already existing documentation that a chain of title already exists. Surveyors may use this documentation, rather than recreate the chain, provided that the information is current, and the confidence level in the chain is also high. Spot-checks of specific names, dates, or references within the already existing chains of title may help surveyors better assess the veracity of the documentation in these cases.

- Wills

Will records, kept on file usually at the county courthouse, can also help researchers establish a record of property ownership. Wills are recorded at the courthouse when a person dies and they contain important birth, death and marriage information, as well as specific reference to property information and descriptions in many cases. If a property remains within a specific family for long periods of time, no deed records will be recorded unless money is exchanged to sell the property. Many families pass their property to their heirs through wills. Used together with a chain of title, wills can provide additional information about other figures who might be important to the history of the property or its significance.

Similar to deeds, wills remain at the courthouse, indexed by the name of a person. Deeds may also reference wills specifically by will book volume number, page number and date, if the property being sold previously transferred hands via a will rather than a deed. Surveyors may wish to keep track of wills used to establish ownership with the deed references and chain of title, rather than as separate research tools.

By incorporating wills into the primary research of a historic property, surveyors may better establish the important dates related to a resource, as well as the people. Wills, less formal in their construction than deeds, may provide additional insight into the relationships between people, associations with other resources, or specific events which took place at the property. Additionally, wills may help researchers confirm the specific locations of the resources in question if a particular person owned more than one property.

- Probate Inventories

Probate inventories, archived at the county courthouse, are recorded when a person dies without a will and property must be transferred to a new owner, regardless of a family connection. Usually used by preservationists, inventories can provide very detailed information regarding the layout, function, use and contents of a building or property and its

associated features. Within the context of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study, this information will be less useful, although locating probate inventories will help researchers to better establish a chain of title, in addition to helping establish a time frame for particular events taking place in association with the property. Indexed by the name of a person, probate inventories can range from very brief descriptions of a property to full room-by-room delineation of every item in a building. Used in coordination with deeds or wills, the probate inventory can illuminate a chain of title, confirm the function or use of a particular property and provide information otherwise invisible to the researcher.

- Court Records

Court records, archived at the county courthouse, contain information pertaining to most litigation in the form of minor claims, property disputes, debt settlements, and other similar issues. Typically, these documents are used by historic preservationists for their building descriptions, often contained within property dispute documentation. For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study, court records may help researchers understand the seizure and resale of properties, as well as help in the creation of a more complete chain of title. A break in the chain of title can often be explained by a property dispute settlement resulting in the seizure of a property. Court records such as property disputes, are often indexed by the names of litigants and the dates of court appearance, similar to other primary source documents mentioned. Used together with wills, deeds and probate records, surveyors can create a complete picture of the ownership and disposition of a property during the time periods required.

- Tax Assessments

Tax assessment records, archived at the county courthouse or state archives, enumerate the total value of property, buildings, outbuildings, and livestock among other items, depending on the state or county. For the most part, preservationists use tax records to confirm ownership, to document changes made to buildings over time through property value increases, and to provide additional information about the use of properties or the extent of an individual owner's holdings. In some cases, tax records will provide detailed descriptions of buildings or properties along with the valuation. Indexed by year and alphabetically by owner name, tax records can help to establish the presence of a property at a particular time and associated with a particular person, or even participating in a particular activity. Tax records can serve as a supplement to a complete chain of title, and also as a double check on the chain of title in this fashion.

In many cases, counties and states completed periodic tax assessments for specific purposes that collected more detailed information. One such tax assessment, referred to as the 1798 Direct Tax, may be of interest to surveyors exploring properties associated with the War of 1812. Although the 1798 Direct Tax does not survive in many states, it does exist with complete coverage in some states, such as Maryland and Pennsylvania. In addition to the data collected with standard tax assessments, the 1798 Direct Tax collected information such as building materials and measurements, number of windows, and conditions of buildings.

This information can help to confirm that the resources involved with the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 study are indeed the original structures, in their original locations.

- Census Records

Census records, archived at the county courthouse or state archives, list all households and persons within those households, along with age, race, gender, literacy and other vital information. Although the census did not begin until 1790, it may still be of use to surveyors researching War of 1812 properties. The census records may help to determine who occupied what properties, and more importantly the occupations of persons within a household. This information can again be used to support secondary sources which may mention the operation of particular businesses, industries, or other activities which may have direct bearing on the conduct of the War of 1812.

- Maps and Atlases

Historic maps, plat (tax) maps, and atlases, frequently archived with the state records or county courthouses, often indicate the locations of properties and their associated owners. Of course, depending on the audience and purpose of the map, scales and details will vary between maps, and they should be used cautiously. These documents can be extremely helpful in determining the proximity of an associated historic property to a battle action, or in making an argument for the relative significance of a property as a strategic objective of a specific military campaign. Clearly, historic maps will be of more use to surveyors as they explore battlefields themselves, troop movements and military campaigns, however researchers should not discount the utility of these sources to confirm the existence and general location of the associated historic properties. Review the "Historic Maps," "Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Maps," and "20th-Century Maps," sections of the battlefield survey manual for additional information on these important sources.

- Drawings

Historic architect's or engineer's drawings, archived with state records or county courthouses, often delineate the construction techniques and plans intended to complete a particular resource. These documents can be extremely helpful in interpreting or understanding fortifications and other military features, in addition to buildings or landscapes. Researchers should be cautioned that historic construction drawings, like modern construction drawings, often do not reflect what actually gets built, or what appears on a landscape. Researchers and surveyors should work together closely to confirm in the field what is found in construction drawings.

- Other Primary Sources

Researchers may encounter other primary sources at county courthouses, archives, libraries or historical societies which can provide additional insight into the contributions and significance of these resources. Items such as Orphan's Court records, building insurance contracts, letters, diaries or other correspondence may provide surveyors with information

outside of the official documentation. Locating these types of documents may be more difficult, and they may not exist in relation to the people or property involved in the survey project. For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, surveyors should focus on the main forms of primary source information, construct a chain of title, and then look toward these other types of documents to help support secondary source information.

Secondary Source Research

Clearly, the NPS study team would prefer primary source documentation of the significance or role that these associated historic properties played in the conduct of either the Revolutionary War or War of 1812, however surveyors should take advantage of secondary sources where appropriate to further support these resources. Secondary sources consist of documents written by individuals, after the fact, and usually contain compilations of other data and interpretations of actions or events. Because these sources contain an individual's interpretation they remain more subjective, but may be the result of very good original primary research, and should not be discounted by surveyors. Secondary sources may provide researchers with a good overall sense of what may have occurred at a property, and may lead researchers to explore additional primary sources to corroborate the theories set out.

Secondary source documents of interest in historic property research may include county or local histories, newspaper reports, battle histories and other accounts, as well as other books and references such as encyclopedias. These types of sources generally reside with local, county and state archives, libraries and historical societies. Surveyors should explore the use of these materials to create a framework or outline for the significance of a property, which can in turn be filled in with details garnered from primary sources. Used in conjunction with primary sources, secondary source research can be a powerful support for the significance of a property.

Similar to primary source reference materials however, secondary sources may be different in various states and counties across the region of this survey. Surveyors should check with the local, county and state libraries, archives or historical societies to determine what might be available and what could be useful before spending a frustrating day without finding helpful information.

Researching Other Property Types

The list of associated historic properties contains many types of resources, ranging from buildings to transportation routes to shipwrecks. The traditional means of researching properties described above will be successful for the majority of resources surveyors will encounter throughout this project, however several, more specialized, resource types may require slightly different research strategies, or the use of different sources. Regardless of property type however, researchers should always start with primary source documentation and follow the general research approach outlined above in the *General Archival Research Procedures* section.

- Historic Districts

Researchers will encounter two different types of historic districts in the course of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project. First, the NPS study team has identified particular historic districts from the National Register which may contain one or more resources related to one or both of the wars. Second, the advisory committee has created groups of resources which, taken together, have a higher significance for one or both of the wars. Surveyors can use the same strategies when researching each of these types of districts, but carrying out the actual field survey of these types of districts may differ.

Unlike the approach taken with individual properties, which started with the completion of a chain of title, researchers will need to first determine which resources within a district relate to a significant event or happening, and define these as contributing resources. Targeting specific contributing resources within a district will help researchers narrow the scope of the survey project and reduce the amount of specific research which must be accomplished within each district. Researchers should construct a chain of title for the resources identified as significant or contributing within each district, and continue to research target resources as needed, using the documents and general methods described above. In the case of the groupings created by the advisory committee, each resource should be considered contributing for the purpose of this project. Researchers should also keep in mind that other property types may exist within an historic district, perhaps requiring different methods or additional research work.

Rather than creating statements of significance for each resource inside the district however, researchers should create a broader context statement. This context statement should provide the general information collected on the individual resources, but focus on the relationship between the individual resources, and how the collection of these resources within a district enhances their significance with regard to either war. In order to fully address the historic context of an historic district, researchers may need to rely heavily on compilation sources or secondary sources. Researchers should use sufficient primary source documentation to support the secondary sources, however heavier use of secondary sources to achieve a broader picture is understood by the NPS study team as part of the context creation. Researchers may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form," for assistance in creating these broader context statements.

- Transitory Fortifications and Encampments

Many of the resources included on the list of associated historic properties include fortifications and encampment sites. Some fortifications take the form of engineered structures, or stone and brick homes converted into makeshift fortifications. These resources should be approached in the same manner as other architectural resources. More transitory fortifications, such as temporary earthworks, or encampment locations will not require the same approach however.

These more temporary resources, used on one or several occasions, but not converted into more substantial constructions with permanent occupation, are without tangible evidence in many instances and will be more difficult to research as well as survey. A chain of title will not be required for these resources, since these properties were never “owned” by the individuals or groups of interest for this study, but were commandeered in most cases due to their strategic location. Researchers should use other primary sources to prove that a temporary occupation took place in a particular location. These primary sources may include battle accounts or letters written from encampment locations, diaries, newspaper accounts, or other period sources.

Statements of significance should indicate the role that the fortification or encampment played within the context of one or both wars, as with all of the associated historic properties. The NPS study team recognizes that it will be difficult to prove that an encampment took place in a particular location without archaeological survey in some cases, but relying on primary source documents will help in this process. Researchers may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, “Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes,” and the Battlefield Survey Manual for a discussion of researching and documenting these types of resources.

- Transportation Routes and Resources

The list of associated historic properties contains several linear resources such as roads or trails, as well as ferries, fords or bridges, all related to the transportation of people and goods in relation to either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. These unique property types require a different approach and research strategy from buildings or districts. Unlike other resources, construction of a chain of title will not be appropriate for these long linear features, or other more nebulous features such as river fords. These types of resources are not “owned” by a single individual during any specific time period and can not be documented through deed records. Researchers will most likely need to rely more on other types of primary source documents, and specifically historic maps or atlases to determine various routes of transportation or approximate locations for fords and river crossings. Battle reports, letters and other period accounts may help researchers establish the locations of these resources, and help to determine their significance, however expect to encounter contradictions in accounts which will need to be rectified through additional research.

Long linear features, such as roads, trails or lines of march will cross county, state, and sometimes national boundaries as they traverse a landscape. Researchers should keep this in mind and may need to visit several county archives, or larger state archives to find all the information necessary to complete the research for a resource. Generally, surveyors will only need to be responsible for the documentation of a road or trail within their own state. Researchers may want to coordinate with other states however in the completion of the statements of significance or share information sources across boundaries as needed.

Other transportation resources such as ferries will generally be owned or operated by individuals, and a chain of title will be helpful in determining its existence during the time period in question, as well as a location and association with one or both of the wars. Here

researchers may need to rely more on tax records, court documents, and other permitting or business records which would help establish the operation of a ferry in a particular area.

Regardless of what transportation resource researchers encounter, or whether a chain of title is required, a statement of significance must be completed for each resource. Again, if these transportation features cross significant boundaries, surveyors may wish to coordinate with their counterparts in other states to prevent the duplication of effort in the creation of statements of significance. Only one statement of significance is required for each resource, even if it crosses state boundaries. Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," for information regarding the research and documentation of circulation networks such as these transportation features.

- Traditional Cultural Properties

The participation of Native Americans and minority groups is of particular interest in the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project. Native Americans played a significant role in the conduct of both wars, along with African Americans. The list of associated historic properties contains resources significant to these groups, however they may not be considered "properties," as preservationists traditionally understand them. Specifically, significant meeting places, seats of government, or sacred sites for Native Americans may not be understood as discreet parcels or resources which can be researched using the means described above. In these cases, a chain of title is not required, and researchers may need to rely more heavily on secondary sources, such as oral histories and traditions familiar to members of the communities involved with these actions or events to fully understand their relative significance. Researchers should treat oral histories as any other information source, and notes, tapes or transcripts of these discussions should be submitted to the NPS study team as part of the submitted documentation.

Researchers should construct statements of significance for each of these unique resources, as with all the other associated historic properties. Additionally, participation of minorities and Native American groups should be highlighted within statements of significance related to other resources, if not specifically considered a traditional cultural property. Researchers may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties," for information regarding the research and documentation of these specific property types.

- Ships and Shipwrecks

Maritime resources played a significant role in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Unlike other property types discussed, these resources are generally mobile, and invisible to many of the primary source documentation described above. Without a specific "property," most primary source documents traditionally used by preservationists are not helpful. Other sources, such as ship inventories will help researchers understand if a ship existed at a specific time, and where it might have focused its operations. Other period documents, such as diaries, letters, maps and other official business documents may describe

where ships were going, what cargo they might carry, what military mission they might have undertaken, or what military action they might have been involved in.

Maritime resources do not require the construction of a chain of title, however other primary source documentation should be used to establish the existence of the resource during the time period, if possible. Each ship or shipwreck included in the survey process should have a statement of significance, indicating the role that the ship played in either war, similar to the other associated historic property resource types. Researchers may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places," for additional information and potential primary sources in researching these unique resources.

Compiling the Archival Research

Conducting archival research can be a frustrating and time consuming portion of any survey process, however the information gleaned from the process remains invaluable for assessing integrity, evaluating significance, and determining possible actions. In this sense, the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study is no different from any other survey. Once surveyors have spent the time to do the archival research on associated historic properties, this information needs to be passed along, in the same manner as the battlefield documentation, to the NPS study team, the Advisory Committee and others who will prepare the preservation alternatives recommendations.

As part of the archival research process, the NPS study team requests that surveyors prepare the documentation in several ways, prior to submitting it for inclusion in the study.

- First, researchers should compile a bibliography for each associated historic property of all sources, both primary and secondary, used to document the property itself, the people who occupied it, or the events which took place there. For historic districts, researchers should submit all sources used, whether related to individual resources within the district, or related to the district as a whole.
- Following this, surveyors should compile a list for each associated historic property, or district, of all the people or organizations they contacted for information regarding the site. Please be sure to include contact information, such as a mailing address, phone number or email address so that the NPS study team may contact these individuals for preservation alternative suggestions later on in the study.
- Because the process of compiling a list of sources and contacts is the same for both battlefields and associated historic properties, surveyors should fill out an, "ABPP Sources List," form for each associated historic property as well as each battlefield. In this way, all source materials, regardless of the resource they refer to, can be kept together and in a similar format. Please review the, "Research Bibliography and Sources List," information in the battlefield survey manual for additional information; and refer to the appendix for the Sources List form.

- Finally, the NPS study team requests that surveyors prepare a brief statement of significance on each associated historic property in a document similar to a National Register of Historic Places statement of significance, or a context statement in the case of historic districts. Researchers should submit a written narrative, based on the primary and secondary research, which focuses on the period of interest, yet explains the connection of the property to the Revolutionary War or War of 1812, or discusses the role a district played in either war.

This statement should make a brief case for the significance of the property, describing the documentary support for its inclusion in the survey process. Although a complete chain of title should be constructed for each property (with the exception of the specific property types described above), researchers may focus the statement to the specific date ranges of interest for this study. Surveyors need to prove that the resource existed at the time, and they need to provide evidence that an event took place there linking the property to one of the historic themes defined for the project. The statement need not be lengthy, but it should provide the facts surrounding the property and a summary of the history. Please refer to the National Register bulletin, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," for a complete discussion of statements of significance. These bulletins are available from the National Register staff themselves, as well as the NPS study team as part of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project.

- Unlike the battlefield portion of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, the associated historic properties will not have "defining features" which surveyors identify through archival research. With associated historic properties, surveyors will learn through research about the various stages of evolution associated with a property, however for the purposes of this project, these changes should only be noted when discussing the integrity of the property and possible preservation threats. Surveyors will not need to develop a list of defining features for the associated historic properties.

Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Associated Historic Property Archival Research Checklist

Locating Existing Documentation

Have you checked these sources?

- ☐ 1. National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks
- ☐ 2. SHPO/THPO archives (survey forms, Sec. 106 reports, archaeological site reports)
- ☐ 3. County/City archives (local histories, historic structures reports)
- ☐ 4. County/City libraries
- ☐ 5. State archives
- ☐ 6. State libraries
- ☐ 7. Local universities or colleges

Assessing the Documentation: Does the Documentation meet the burden of proof?

Can you prove the building/district/site/landscape existed during the target time period?

Surveyors should have one of the following in order to make the case that an associated historic property existed during either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812 in order to be included in the survey project.

- ☐ 1. A complete chain of title starting with the current owner and returning to the target date.
- ☐ 2. A chain of title with breaks if additional primary source documentation is provided to fill the potential gaps, such as will references or court references.
- ☐ 3. Historic maps, atlases or other primary source information for landscape features, indicating their location in a manner which can be confirmed using current landmarks.
- ☐ 4. Other primary source information indicating both the location of the resource, and the description of the resource, in order to confirm both locational clues and identifiable physical features of the resources themselves.
- ☐ 5. Physical proof of the age of a structure or building acquired through detailed examination of the resource or archaeological investigation.

Can you prove the resource is connected to a significant event or happening related to the wars?

Surveyors should have one of the following in order to make the case that an associated historic property played a significant role in either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812 in order to be included in the survey project.

- ☐ 1. Primary source documents describing the role the property played in an event related to either war.
- ☐ 2. At least two current, well researched, and well documented (with primary source references), secondary sources confirming the same event, at the same place.

Conducting the Associated Historic Properties Field Survey

With the archival research completed, researchers can move on to the fieldwork portion of the project, where participants can confirm their archival research through the physical examination of sites. The first step in most survey projects is to determine the level of intensity for the survey. Reconnaissance surveys allow surveyors to get a big picture of the landscape, examining the resources in a more cursory method from the car or by observing the resource from the street. Intensive surveys call for the surveyor to gather much more detailed information about a particular resource, looking at both interior and exterior features, as well as landscapes. For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, the NPS study team designed a combination of reconnaissance and intensive fieldwork methods into the project, with the goal of gathering as much information as possible, yet recognizing the time constraints of the surveyors. The survey techniques developed however should allow surveyors to combine efforts with the battlefield surveys, fully integrating the data from both of these resource types. Information gleaned from the field survey of the associated historic properties will form the bulk of the reference material used to determine the threats to Revolutionary War/War of 1812 sites, as well as the basis for all preservation alternative recommendations related to the associated historic properties.

Goals of the Field Survey

When conducting a field survey, participants usually choose between a reconnaissance (or windshield) and an intensive form of survey. Each of these methods provides the researcher with important data, although they both focus on the resources in different ways. The goals of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 field survey portion of the project include obtaining information regarding individual resources, but also assessing their surroundings and environment for potential threats. Because of this need, the NPS study team has developed a survey form and procedure which combines methods from both intensive and reconnaissance survey techniques. Surveyors may want to examine the National Register bulletin, "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning," for complete definitions of both reconnaissance and intensive survey techniques.

In general, reconnaissance survey involves basic identification of resources, but more detailed information about general landscapes, environments, and the character of larger areas. Standard reconnaissance techniques involve driving through an area, while assessing the age, integrity, and significance of various resources. This process, carried out in teams, would include the completion of cursory survey forms for resources identified as important, photographs of resources from public rights-of-way, and a general description of the area as a whole, along with additional environmental photographs showing the area.

Intensive survey usually builds from a reconnaissance survey, taking advantage of the initial impressions captured with the windshield survey, and targeting resources identified during the original inspection. Standard intensive survey techniques involve detailed investigation of the exterior and interior of individual resources, as well as assessment of their related landscapes. In many cases, the result of the intensive survey is a detailed report, suitable to determine National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Also carried out in teams, an intensive survey might

include the preparation of measured drawings, interior and exterior photographs, as well as the production of detailed architectural, landscape or site descriptions and a full evaluation of the property as a whole.

For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, the NPS study team needs to combine these two techniques in order to insure that all the information needed to assess integrity and threat is available, yet make the process as easy for surveyors as possible. For instance, surveyors should be able to perform the majority of the survey from their cars or nearby sidewalks, getting a general sense of the environment and setting within which a property sits, without inspecting the interiors of sites. However, detailed information regarding the integrity, condition, and possible threats to individual structures or sites needs to be included on each survey form. For the most part, the NPS study team has tried to approach the fieldwork portion of the study as a reconnaissance survey, with some additional information required, such as condition and threat.

All information obtained during the fieldwork portion of the study returns to the NPS study team for compilation and inclusion in the final report to Congress. By maintaining a consistent and complimentary survey process for the associated historic properties and battlefields, the NPS study team can fully integrate the information acquired from these resources. The survey forms themselves, other documentation, and assessments of integrity, condition or threat will all contribute to the creation of preservation alternatives, as well as general statistics regarding the survival rate of these important resources, among other facts and data to be presented to Congress. Together with the Advisory Group, the NPS study team and others will rely completely on the data provided about both battlefields and associated historic properties in the final stage of the project, thus it is a critical part of the study. The main goal of the fieldwork portion of the study remains to provide all the needed information regarding the sites identified as important for the study, regardless of whether they still exist above ground or not. This information will form the basis for all further investigation or conclusion involved in this study.

General Field Survey Procedures

In a standard survey project, the participants determine what data is needed to answer their particular research questions, or establish trends. This results in a decision regarding whether the data can be obtained via a reconnaissance survey, or an intensive survey. With the Revolutionary War/War of 1812, the NPS study team has already identified the research questions, and determined the target resources for survey, allowing researchers to focus on the details of individual resources, yet still follow the methods of a more general reconnaissance field survey, collecting more environmental information.

Most historic preservationists are familiar with the general steps involved in reconnaissance and intensive survey techniques, although this study is somewhat unique in combining these two methods in the hope of addressing particular issues specific to our goals.

1. All surveys begin with locating the resource geographically, whether it is part of an historic district, a landscape, or an individual property.

Working together with the archival research, understanding the geographic context of the resource is a key issue for the survey process. Using historic and current maps, surveyors should understand what the area looked like during the time period of interest, in addition to being able to locate the resource in relationship to current landmarks and landscapes. Because surveyors conduct the archival research prior to venturing into the field, locating the resources within their geographic context should be a simple part of the field survey. Additionally, knowing the target resources ahead of time will significantly reduce the amount of time spent driving in the car.

Surveyors may find it helpful to plot the conjectural locations of the target resources on USGS topographic maps, prior to beginning the survey in order to plan the best driving route to reach all the resources. In this way, surveyors can also gain a sense of what the site should look like in terms of the environment, prior to the fieldwork. Once in the field, surveyors can then better assess changes in the landscape since the creation of the USGS maps, or historical maps, and obtain a better sense of the urgency of possible threats, such as encroaching development.

One primary goal of establishing a geographic context for the property, aside from survey planning, is to confirm that the building or property is indeed the resource referenced in the archival research. Using geographic clues can help surveyors determine if a structure has been moved, or if the structure standing where the research tells us an historic resource should be, is that historic resource.

2. After establishing where the property is, surveyors should visit the site in order to conduct the actual field survey.

Surveyors should plan the project so that they can visit several properties during a single day, making the most out of the proximity of the resources to each other, or to battlefield locations. Remember to treat the associated historic properties as a single part of the larger survey process, which should be fully integrated into the battlefield survey methodology. Fieldwork for battlefields and associated historic properties can and should be combined in order to get a better sense of the contributions these resources make to the overall significance and integrity of an area, a battle, or an action.

First, participants in the study should determine how many people are required to conduct the survey. The NPS study team recommends that teams of at least two individuals be assigned to the associated historic property survey task, similar to the battlefield survey strategy. One person will act as the driver, while the other will navigate and make observations regarding the properties and areas. Surveyors may find that a third person to take photographs from the car may be helpful. If surveyors venture out of the car onto private property to investigate a resource, it is always helpful to have at least one person available to talk to the owner, while others actually conduct the survey or take photographs. Surveyors may further find it useful to include a local guide, planner, or member of the community, similar to the battlefield survey methodology. The presence of a familiar face may help residents feel more comfortable with the idea of a survey (see the section on

private property below, and the, “Visit the Battlefield,” section of the battlefield survey manual).

From the car, surveyors should be able to make an initial assessment as to whether the property at the projected location is the historic resource in question. Using architectural or environmental clues, along with the archival research, surveyors should determine if the site still exists. If not, surveyors should note on the survey form for the resource in question that the building or structure no longer exists above ground. Researchers may also be unsure of the modern location of some resources. If this is the case, driving around in the near vicinity of the projected location may lead surveyors to additional resources, or confirm that the target is in fact gone.

3. When surveyors decide that the property is indeed the historic resource referenced by the archival research, they should proceed with filling out the survey forms and investigating the property as part of the survey itself.

Similar to the battlefield survey itself, the NPS study team requests that surveyors complete the survey forms provided by the study team for each associated historic property as part of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project. The NPS study team survey form will be sufficient for the purposes of the State/Tribal Historic Preservation Offices involved in the project, who will also want to collect information regarding these resources. Surveyors may wish to submit copies of the forms to the NPS and the SHPO so that each agency may have a complete record for each resource (see the, “Completing the Survey Forms,” section of the battlefield survey manual).

Survey forms will outline the basic information surveyors need to collect, however remember to be observant and to look for features which the archival research may have otherwise missed, or which may help the NPS study team better understand the significance of the property. Just like any other survey, researchers for the associated historic property survey will benefit from approaching each site with a consistent and systematic method of assessing the resource and its surroundings, which may lead to additional information to include on the survey forms.

Typically, surveyors approach a property by becoming familiar with the area first, then moving to the resource, followed by its immediate surroundings or outbuildings. A first step in the survey process should be to use the physical clues encapsulated in the building or buildings, and site, to help determine an appropriate date. This will help confirm the archival research. Next, surveyors should examine the exterior of each building or resource in the same manner, for example, starting at the foundation and moving up and around each structure. Each surveyor may have their own technique for looking at buildings and structures, or other sites, however consistency in examination is the key to a good survey outcome. Do not forget to note the setting, integrity, condition and possible threats to each resource either. These are important observations to make in the field, while at the site.

For convenience, the NPS associated historic property survey form follows the same format as the battlefield survey form, with the exception of additional specific fields used to the

describe associated historic properties in better detail. Surveyors familiar with the battlefield survey form should recognize the information being requested, and have few problems equating the form to individual resources in the field. For additional information, review “Section Four: Completing the Survey Forms,” of the battlefield survey manual. The following is a brief description of each section of the survey form, as it relates to associated historic properties.

Basic Associated Historic Property Information

Similar to the battlefield survey form, the basic information section asks surveyors to provide primary and secondary names of the property, as well as battle/campaign/war associations (if applicable) and geographic identifications. Additionally, for associated historic properties, appropriate significant dates should be included, along with a street address for individual buildings. Surveyors should keep in mind that an associated historic property may be associated with a war or a campaign, but not necessarily with any particular battles. Some properties are significant as campaign objectives, even though no fighting took place there. All of this information will be used to cross-reference associated historic properties with battlefields, as well as help place these resources spatially within the project area.

Contact Information

Surveyors should provide all necessary contact information for themselves, as well as for the owners of associated historic properties, or other local contacts, similar to the battlefield survey form. If the property is part of a park, acts as a museum, or has a “Friends” group associated with it, surveyors can enter that information on the survey form as well. The NPS study team uses the contact information to double-check data if questions arise, but also to help owners and other interested parties to better care for these resources into the future, if needed.

Associated Historic Property Registration

This section of the survey form calls for researchers to indicate if the property is listed on any of the various historical registrations at a national, state or local level. Surveyors should identify if a property is a National Historic Landmark (NHL), if it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or if it has been determined eligible for the National Register. Following this, surveyors can indicate if a property is listed on a state register, or the statewide inventory, or even if the property has received local designation of some kind. For each category, surveyors should find the identification number (either state or national), as well as the name under which a property was listed on the National Register, especially if it is part of an historic district. Each additional listing that a property receives requires more historical documentation (outside this project), which the NPS study team can then incorporate into the survey project, if surveyors supply sufficient information in this section of the form.

Certainty of Resource Location

Although somewhat abbreviated from the battlefield survey form, the certainty of location section on the associated historic property survey form serves the same purpose. One main goal of the field survey itself is to determine whether these resources still exist, and it is important for the NPS study team to have a complete understanding of the confidence level

surveyors assign to resource locations. The series of yes/no questions ask surveyors to assess the likelihood that a particular property is indeed the property described through archival research. Additionally, if surveyors determine that a resource has been destroyed, they may indicate that in this section as well.

Current Land Use

Unlike the battlefields, associated historic properties will not have core and study areas, however determining the current land use for the property and its immediate surroundings will help the NPS study team examine potential threats to the resources and make preservation alternative suggestions. Surveyors can simply estimate what percentage of a property (tax parcel or lot) or historic district is urban, rural, commercial, industrial, etc. using either direct visual assessment of the resource, or referring to official county/city planning documents. Quantifying this information will provide additional information for statistical analysis in the final report of the project, in addition to providing a general picture of the environment surrounding the resources.

Associated Historic Property Characteristics

The associated historic property characteristics section of the survey form is the only portion of the form that will differ significantly from the battlefield survey form. Here, surveyors can describe the individual features of a particular resource, similar to the information being gathered regarding individual battlefields and their defining features. Rather than discussing battlefield features however, surveyors enter in specific information for each associated historic property. Researchers should indicate current and historic functions of the property, as well as basic building materials, the structural system for the resource (ex.: frame, brick, log, masonry, etc.) and the property form (ie.: central passage plan dwelling; conical blast furnace tower; etc.). Following this, surveyors can describe alterations and additions made to properties as well as secondary structures or outbuildings. Finally, researchers outline the condition, architectural or landscape features and integrity of the property in narrative statements, including a brief sketch map of the site.

Property types, other than buildings, can be accommodated in the associated historic property characteristics section of the survey form. Fields such as function, materials, structural system, and property type can all be adjusted to fit the needs of most sites surveyors may encounter. If surveyors find that the form does not provide enough flexibility to accurately describe the resource, surveyors can rely on the narrative description portion of the form to fully explain all features of the resource.

Information regarding how to describe and understand buildings can be obtained from a variety of sources such as, Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes, by Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman. Other guide books such as, A Field Guide to American Houses, by Virginia and Lee McAlester, will help surveyors identify building types and forms. Surveyors should contact the SHPO for their state to find additional references with more local and regional building or landscape information. Sources, which can provide information on identifying and documenting other property types, can be found in the attached bibliography, as well as from the NPS study team staff. Additionally, surveyors should obtain a copy of the, "How to Complete the National Register

Registration Form,” bulletin from the NPS National Register staff for assistance in writing basic architectural and site descriptions.

Rate Overall Condition of Resource Setting

Although the condition checklist section of the battlefield survey form is meant to apply to battlefield landscapes and viewsheds, the same concept can apply to the associated historic properties. Each resource exists within a setting which can contribute to or detract from the historic nature of the property. Understanding the quality and integrity of that setting will help the NPS study team evaluate potential threats to the resources better, and better assess the overall integrity of each associated historic property. The range of options offered by the checklist should provide surveyors with the opportunity to indicate the level of landscape preservation surrounding each resource.

Threats to Site Integrity

The site integrity section of the survey form expands the basic description of integrity surveyors include in the associated historic properties characteristics section. Here, surveyors can quickly use the checklist of options to indicate how the land use has changed within the past ten years (if known), and how it is currently changing. Additionally, narrative statements to describe both the immediate and long-term threats can be completed in this section. This information forms the core data from which the NPS study team will quantify and describe potential threats to these resources in the final project report for Congress.

Local Planning

For the most part, preservation action for buildings, districts, landscapes or battlefields takes place at the local level. Keeping this in mind, the local planning section of the associated historic property survey form asks surveyors to provide basic information regarding the methods of protection currently in place at the local level, for each of these resources. In order to complete this section, researchers may need to gather additional data from the local city or county planning office, however the information provided will greatly assist the NPS study team in determining potential preservation alternatives, based on local planning and zoning trends already in place. Additionally, looking at the zoning restrictions within the immediate vicinity of a resource, may also help the SHPOs better protect resources which could potentially be in danger.

Property Ownership

Again designed with battlefield core and study areas in mind, the Property Ownership section of the survey form asks surveyors to indicate the category of property owner, such as private, federal, state or non-profit. For associated historic properties, surveyors need only indicate the category if referring to a single property, however percentages of ownership would be preferred for larger historic districts or landscapes. This information will help the NPS study team examine the ownership trends for the associated historic properties and in turn help the NPS study team assess basic levels of protection available to these resources. For properties outside private ownership, surveyors should identify the government agency or non-profit organization which owns the property.

Property Boundary

Unlike the battlefields, surveyors will not need to determine core and study area boundaries for associated historic properties, however potential National Register boundaries should be completed for each property or district. The delineation of the boundary itself should be drawn on the paper and digital USGS quadrangle maps for submission to the NPS study team, however descriptions and justifications for the boundaries should be entered onto the survey form. For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study, surveyors may use the standard National Register boundary definitions, such as tax parcels, or lot lines for individual properties, and hand drawn boundaries for historic districts or other landscapes. Bear in mind that any National Register boundary should be based on the integrity of the site, and only resources which retain sufficient integrity should be included inside the boundary. If surveyors find that an associated historic property has lost all integrity, indicate this on the survey form and omit a potential National Register boundary for that property. For additional information on defining National Register boundaries, refer to the, "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," bulletin or the, "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties," bulletin, both available from the NPS National Register staff.

4. While filling in the associated historic property survey form and investigating the property, surveyors should take photographs of the resource, its surroundings, as well as any other secondary or contributing resources on the site.

No survey is complete without photographic documentation of the target resources. Good photographs can provide a wealth of information impossible to characterize in architectural descriptions and statements of condition or integrity. Additionally, photographs quickly and easily show the environment that a resource exists within, along with its context and viewsheds. These elements of a resource would be difficult to illustrate through written means, however graphic documentation clearly states the situation within which each resource currently stands.

In order to insure archival stability as well as provide good representations of the resources, surveyors should take both black and white photographs and color slides of each resource and its surroundings. This process will require two cameras, one for each type of film, and two Photo Log Sheets to track which rolls and frames represent which resources. Photo log forms will track the roll number, exposure number, the subject and direction the photo was taken (see the appendix for an example of the form). For additional information regarding the photo form, refer to the, "Take Photographs," section of the battlefield survey manual.

For the purposes of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study, surveyors should follow basic architectural survey photography methods, which may differ significantly from the battlefield photography approach. In both cases, the NPS study team would prefer surveyors provide photographs of the overall landscape and surroundings, as well as individual defining features or resources, however the associated historic properties may require a different approach.

Typically, basic architectural photography calls for perspective views, or corner vantage points, which show two elevations at once, giving a better sense of the overall building form.

At least two perspective views, taken from diagonally opposite corners would be necessary to show all four sides of a building. More complicated structures would require additional photos. Other views of specific elevations or details would provide a closer look at particular features, and overall or environmental photos would show the resource within its setting, referencing nearby features. Surveyors looking at specialized resources and other property types, such as fortifications or industrial sites, will need to use their discretion in taking photographs which capture the overall character of the site, its condition, its setting, and any special features.

Photographing the associated historic properties does not require the panoramic shots or 360° views required for larger landscapes, such as the battlefields. Surveyors should not require more than a few frames (up to about 10) to capture an associated historic property, unless it is extremely complicated, or contains unique features, such as a fortification or transportation resource. If researchers observe intrusions or imminent threats to a resource, additional characteristic photographs should be taken as well. However, surveyors should be sure to record on the survey form sketch map the locations from which all photos were taken and the direction all photos were taken in.

The NPS study team recommends that surveyors use standard 35mm cameras with a 50mm lens, or a 35mm lens for a wider angle view. All purpose black and white or color slide film with 200 or 400 ASA should capture the images well. For additional information on photographing associated historic properties surveyors can review the, "How to Improve the Quality of Photographs for National Register Nominations," bulletin available from the NPS National Register staff, or other documentation reference manuals, such as, Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes, by Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman.

5. Once the survey forms are complete and the photographs taken, surveyors need to gather accurate locational information so that the associated historic property can be mapped.

At the beginning of the survey process, prior to ever going into the field, surveyors should indicate on a USGS topographic map the general vicinity resources are located in, for survey planning purposes. Once surveyors reach the site, perform the actual survey and take photographs of the site, they should confirm the location of the property on the paper USGS quadrangle map, in addition to capturing at least one coordinate for the property via a GPS (global positioning system) receiver. This process will insure that the NPS study team has accurate locational information, which will be passed on to the SHPOs for their records as well.

Surveyors will receive training in how to operate the GPS equipment, fill in an abbreviated version of the survey form as they collect positions, and process their GPS data for submission to the NPS study team. The general National Register standards for collecting geographic data should be followed for associated historic properties, with each property less than 10 acres receiving a single point. For larger sites, districts and landscapes on the associated historic property lists, surveyors may collect a point location for each contributing resource.

Following the collection of accurate coordinates with the GPS receiver, surveyors will need to transfer that information onto the USGS paper quadrangles, along with their battlefield information, such as troop movements, core and study areas, etc. If surveyors encounter large landscapes, over 10 acres, boundaries for the landscape should be delineated, in addition to the single point locations for contributing resources. Each resource should be labeled for clarification as well. Surveyors should also indicate the potential National Register boundaries for properties on the paper USGS quadrangles, if possible. If the boundaries remain too small to be represented accurately on the paper map, researchers may submit tax parcel maps or other paper maps indicating the boundary information.

6. Throughout the entire fieldwork portion of the survey, researchers need to be cognizant of the private property rights of historic resource owners.

The fieldwork portion of the associated historic property survey does not necessarily need to take place on private property. Careful surveyors can obtain the majority of the information they need from public spaces, such as roadways, sidewalks or other public areas. However, in most cases, surveyors will encounter local owners and interested parties who may be understandably suspicious of researchers driving around, taking photographs, writing down notes, and collecting coordinates. Surveyors should always be aware that, from the perspective of a home-owner, your survey intrudes on their privacy.

As mentioned above, surveyors may wish to contact a local planner or citizen who would be familiar to the community and ask them to accompany the research team. Owners will be less concerned if they recognize a trusted person in the company of survey “strangers.” Surveyors may also want to make contact with the property owners upon arrival at a site, just to inform them about the survey, mention that the information is for a research project, and explain that only notes and photographs are required. Reassure owners that the information will not be used for any other purpose, aside from the survey.

For the most part, owners enjoy discussing the history of their homes or properties, and may enjoy the opportunity to talk to surveyors. Recognizing that these resources are significant, and confirming to owners that their property is special will go a long way toward gathering community support for preservation efforts, and further participation in the survey. For additional suggestions for interacting with owners, refer to the, “Visit the Battlefield,” section of the battlefield survey manual.

Surveying Other Property Types

For the most part, surveyors will encounter buildings and other above-ground resources which can be surveyed using the techniques and methods described above. Additional property types have been included on the associated historic property list however, and they will require different survey techniques. Surveyors will be able to follow the general approach outlined for fieldwork above, as well as use the same survey form and GPS equipment to conduct the fieldwork on all associated historic properties surveyed as part of the project. With the majority of property types, only slight adjustments in the survey techniques must be accommodated, and

the basic principles of locating the properties geographically, visiting the site, filling out the survey form, documenting through photographs, and collecting a location via GPS will remain a part of the process.

- Historic District Surveys

The NPS study team is primarily concerned in identifying individual associated historic properties for inclusion in the survey. In some cases however, historic districts have been identified, or created by the advisory committee, as significant for the study, requiring different survey approaches. For the most part, the NPS study team considers these resources exactly the same as individual properties; survey forms must be filled out, photographs taken and coordinates gathered. Researchers should have identified the individual contributing properties within a particular historic district, as part of the research phase of the survey, and these properties should remain the focus of the field survey team, rather than the entire district, as discussed in the research portion of this manual.

Each resource identified as contributing to this study within the district should be approached separately, and surveyors should complete one survey form per resource, just as if it were an individual property, with the exception of a statement of significance. Researchers should indicate on the forms for these properties however, that they are part of a comprehensive district, either a National Register district, or a grouping identified by the advisors. A brief historic district cover form will accompany the group of forms for each contributing resource. This district form will contain the name of the district, any specific identification numbers for the district (such as a National Register reference), a list of the contributing resources, and the statement of significance for the district. Surveyors do not need to fill out a statement of significance for each individual property.

Furthermore, photographs of the individual resources, along with photographs showing the relationships of resources together should be submitted to the NPS study team. As surveyors prepare their maps for submission, individual properties within the districts should be identified by a single points, and the historic district boundary should appear on the paper USGS quadrangle map, indicating the property inter-relationships. Similarly, surveyors should collect a single point for each contributing resource in the district via GPS.

Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form," or the bulletin, "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning," for assistance in looking at historic districts. These documents help outline methods and tools for examining groups of resources and relating them together. Surveyors should remember that more than one property type may exist within an historic district, requiring the use of additional survey techniques.

- Landscape Survey

In a general sense, the entire Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study can be considered a landscape survey. Each battlefield consists of a landscape with defining features which require documentation. For the associated historic properties, many of the resources remain more concrete physical artifacts which are not considered to be larger landscapes, like the battlefields. Some resources included as part of the associated historic property group are considered landscapes however, and surveyors should approach them somewhat differently in the field when necessary.

The NPS National Register staff has defined several different types of landscapes, for the purpose of National Register nominations, which often require different survey and documentation techniques. During the course of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, surveyors are likely to encounter two landscape types: designed landscapes and rural historic landscapes. Designed landscapes are defined as, “a landscape that has significance as a design or work of art; was consciously designed and laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to design principle, or an owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition...” (NPS National Register Bulletin 18, p. 2) Rural historic landscapes are defined as, “a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.” (NPS National Register Bulletin 30, p. 1-2)

Resources such as temporary fortifications and earthworks, or even encampment sites, can be considered designed landscapes. As discussed in the research portion of this manual, frequently period drawings and descriptions can aid the field surveyor as they explore the landscape to identify specific features on the ground today. Surveyors should complete one survey form per resource, in this case fortification or encampment, as if it were an individual property. Fortifications which may be part of a larger line or group of fortifications should be referenced together on survey forms, however each discrete section of fortification should have its own survey form, series of photographs and locational information.

Mapping of these designed landscapes should include locating all important features, rather than simply collecting a single point location. Surveyors should identify gun positions if possible, indicate lines of earthworks or defensive works, and delineate related features. Surveyors will be taught how to identify these features during the fieldwork and GPS training courses scheduled as part of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project. Refer to the Battlefield Survey Manual for additional information on surveying military features.

Photographs for these landscapes should accurately show the extent of the resource, as well as target the specific features which may help to define the resource and its boundaries. Earthworks are difficult to photograph well and appropriate techniques to approach these resources will be addressed in the training class as well. Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, “How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes,” for survey and documentation suggestions.

Surveyors may also encounter other types of rural landscapes which do not have defined edges or designed elements, such as fortifications. These types of rural historic landscapes might include industrial sites, shipyards, transportation systems or traditional cultural properties and ceremonial centers. The research portion of the survey should help surveyors identify whether some of these landscapes, such as shipyards, should be considered districts with multiple buildings or resources within them. Others, such as transportation systems and roadways need to be considered individual resources.

Rural landscapes which contain multiple resources can be addressed using the district methods, where each individual feature has its own survey form, set of photographs, and point location, surrounded by a larger boundary. Single landscape elements, such as river fords, ferries or roads, should each have a survey form and point location as well. In these cases, the survey forms can be adjusted to better reflect the nature of the resource through completing more detailed narrative descriptions. Surveyors should also identify, through GPS and notations on the forms, topological clues and landscape features which help to identify particular locations as the site of ford or ferry. For road traces and historic trails, surveyors should map the center line if possible, or segments of the trail where visible. Again, representative photographs should be taken of the resource, or component resources.

Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," for assistance in identifying landscape features and documenting larger landscapes.

- Archaeological Survey

Throughout the course of the field survey portion of the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project, surveyors will encounter archaeological resources. These unique resources may be identified as archaeological on the initial list of associated historic properties, or be determined archaeological sites during the course of field investigation. The National Register staff defines archaeological sites as, "the place or places where the remnant of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains." (NPS National Register bulletin 36, p. 2) Taken in its broadest sense, this definition may apply to any of the associated historic properties in the survey.

For the most part, if surveyors find extant remains of the target resources, regardless of their property type, standard survey techniques should apply. Surveyors should locate the resource, or its remains, complete a survey form, take photographs, and collect locational information via GPS. If surveyors find little or no evidence of the target resource remains on the landscape, they should consider the property an archaeological resource.

The application of sub-surface archaeological testing such as excavation will not be part of this project. In many cases, surveyors will have to use their own judgement to determine the archaeological potential of a target resource. Surveyors may need to return to the research phase of the study if a target resource has been found destroyed, in order to better assess the likelihood of its archaeological integrity. Examining previous archaeological surveys in the

area, or examining the site carefully for surface clues may help researchers to understand the evidence that already exists as well.

If surveyors encounter archaeological sites, or properties which may contain archaeological potential, a survey form should be completed, and photographs taken, similar to any other property type. Surveyors should note on the form however that the site no longer exists, or it retains some level of archaeological potential. In the narrative description, surveyors may expand on any surface evidence pointing to archaeological potential, or visible clues at the site itself. In the statement of significance accompanying the site however, field surveyors and researchers should coordinate to provide documentary and physical evidence for why the site might be important, and suggest what information might result from further archaeological investigation or excavation.

Archaeological sites frequently provide field surveyors with unique problems when collecting locational data however. For the purposes of this project, surveyors should collect a single point location for the archaeological site, rather than trying to establish boundaries for the resource. Similarly, researchers should omit a potential national register boundary from their submission, unless reliable archaeological investigation has been conducted to determine the site integrity and extent. Surveyors should submit historical boundaries for the property from primary sources, if available however. Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts," for additional information and discussion of these unique property types.

- Underwater Survey and Maritime Resources

Underwater and naval resources, essentially a subset of archaeological properties, make up a large portion of the associated historic property list, particularly for the War of 1812, and present rather difficult circumstances within which to carry out a field survey. Extant vessels remaining afloat, or in dry dock, should be surveyed and evaluated for condition as individual resources through observation, following the standard techniques outlined in this manual. Submerged resources however, much like other archaeological resources within this survey, will necessarily receive a less comprehensive form of documentation due to their unique disposition.

Exploration and underwater investigation to determine the location, condition and threat of these resources will not be part of this project. Field surveyors should work closely with researchers in these instances to find the most likely location of a wreck if possible. These locations should be documented on paper USGS quadrangle maps, however GPS positions are not required. Similarly, if surveyors can find any extant evidence for the wreck, a survey form should be completed describing the evidence and photographs taken, as with other archaeological sites. For completely submerged and inaccessible wrecks, a survey form should be completed with minimal information, indicating that the resource is submerged and unavailable for field survey.

For all submerged resources, surveyors may omit a potential National Register boundary from the submitted documentation. Without the ability to fully investigate a resource, surveyors can not make an accurate determination of integrity for the purpose of creating National Register boundaries. Surveyors may want to refer to the National Register bulletin, "Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places," for additional information in describing and evaluating naval resources.

Documenting the Associated Historic Properties

When surveyors complete the fieldwork portion of the project, information must be compiled and submitted to the NPS study team for inclusion in the determination of preservation alternatives and in production of the final report to Congress. The various forms of documentation through archival research, on site observations, photographs, and spatial locations each require different treatment in the submission process, similar to the conclusion of any reconnaissance level survey project. Most historic preservationists should be familiar with the documentation needed for a survey project report, however the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 project requires a significant amount of data to be returned. The following is a brief summary of the information surveyors must submit to the NPS study team at the conclusion of the fieldwork portion of the project. For additional information on what should be included on the final submission of materials to the NPS study team, refer to the, "Submit Documentation," section of the battlefield survey manual.

Archival Research Portion of the Project

1. Researchers should compile a complete bibliography of all primary and secondary sources used in the archival research stage of the project. One bibliography should be submitted for each associated historic property involved in the field survey. Researchers may submit one bibliography for historic districts, although entries should be annotated to indicate a reference to an individual contributing resource, as opposed to the district as a whole.
2. Researchers should compile a complete list of people and organizations contacted for information about associated historic properties during the archival research stage of the project. One list of contacts should be submitted for each associated historic property involved in the field survey. Researchers may submit one contact list for historic districts, although entries should be annotated if they refer to specific resources within the district.
3. Researchers should complete an "ABPP Sources List" sheet providing a brief description of the sources and references used in relation to each associated historic property, similar to the battlefield survey methodology. One sources list should be submitted for each associated historic property, or historic district, involved in the field survey. See the, "Research Bibliography and Sources List," section of the battlefield survey manual for additional information.
4. Researchers should complete a chain of title for each associated historic property surveyed as part of the fieldwork portion of this project. A chain of title will be necessary to fully research each property and confirm its association with the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. Surveyors may fill out a chain of title on the forms provided in the appendix of this manual. If complete and reliable title information already exists for a target resource, surveyors may submit this research, rather than create a new chain of title.
5. Researchers should compile a brief statement of significance, summarizing the history of each associated historic property, its role in relation to either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812, and the significance of the property. Surveyors should focus primarily on the

time period in question, but also provide evidence supporting the integrity of each property. One statement of significance should be submitted for each associated historic property involved in the field survey. Similarly, one context statement should be submitted for each historic district describing the inter-relationship of the contributing resources to each other, and the role the district played in either war.

Fieldwork Portion of the Project

6. Researchers should complete a digital survey form for each associated historic property surveyed as part of the fieldwork portion of this project, including contributing resources within districts and archaeological or shipwreck sites. The NPS study team recognizes that surveyors may prefer to print out paper versions of the associated historic property survey form for use in the field. Paper versions and other fieldnotes need not be submitted to the NPS study team, unless specifically requested for clarification or other purposes. Researchers should transfer their paper versions of the survey forms into the digital version for submission however. Included with the survey form should be all information gathered regarding condition, integrity, and potential threats for each resource.
7. Researchers should provide one copy of each black and white or color slide photograph taken for each associated historic property. Each photograph should be labeled with the state, county, name of the resource (as referred on the corresponding survey form) and an ID number linking the photo to the corresponding photo log entry. All negatives for print film should also be submitted with the photographs.
8. Researchers should complete an, "ABPP Photo Log Form," providing the roll number, exposure number, a brief description of the subject, and a direction from which the photo was taken. One photo log form should be completed for each associated historic property, or historic district, surveyed as part of this project. See the, "Take Photographs," section of the battlefield survey manual for additional information.
9. Researchers should submit a sketch map with each digital survey form, for each associated historic property site, including outbuildings and orientation to major roads. Surveyors should also indicate the location from which photographs were taken on the sketch map, labeling each location with the corresponding ID number from the Photo Log Form. One sketch map should accompany each associated historic property survey form. For specific property types where sketch maps will be impossible to acquire, such as shipwreck sites, surveyors may omit the maps from their submissions.
10. Researchers should provide paper USGS quadrangle maps labeled with the associated historic properties surveyed as part of the fieldwork portion of this project. Each property should be indicated by a dot and labeled with the appropriate property name, corresponding to the survey form. For properties exceeding 10 acres, property boundaries should also be drawn on the USGS quadrangle maps. Historic district boundaries should also be indicated on paper USGS quadrangle maps, along with the contributing resources within them. Conjectural locations for shipwrecks may also be indicated on quadrangles.

11. Researchers should submit raw, as well as corrected and edited GPS data files containing the point locations of each associated historic property, along with all attribute data. Surveyors will learn how to correct and edit this data, as well as transfer the final product to the NPS study team during the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 fieldschool. For other property types, such as fortifications or transportation resources, surveyors may have additional locational information collected with GPS that should be submitted. For properties, such as shipwrecks and selected archaeological sites, GPS data will not be required.
12. Researchers should submit the ArcView shapefiles containing digitized potential National Register boundaries for each associated historic property, along with all attribute data. Surveyors will learn how to digitize boundaries, as well as transfer the final product to the NPS study team during the Revolutionary War/War of 1812 fieldschool. For properties which lack sufficient integrity, or for inaccessible properties where surveyors were unable to establish site integrity (such as shipwrecks), National Register boundaries may be omitted from the submitted materials.

Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Associated Historic Property Deliverable Checklist

Archival Research Portion

Surveyors should submit the following for EACH associated historic property

- ☐ 1. Bibliography of all primary and secondary sources for each property or district
- ☐ 2. List of contacts for each property and district, including addresses and phone numbers
- ☐ 3. Completed ABPP Sources List for each property or district
- ☐ 4. Completed chain of title, or other list of references of primary source documentation, confirming the resource age and location for each property
- ☐ 5. Statement of significance confirming the resources' or districts' association with either the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812

Fieldwork Portion

Surveyors should submit the following for EACH associated historic property

- ☐ 6. Completed digital survey form for each property or district, including contributing resources within districts
- ☐ 7. One copy of each black and white or color slide photograph taken, labeled and accompanied by the negatives
- ☐ 8. Completed ABPP Photo Log form for each property or district
- ☐ 9. Sketch map of each property and district with photo locations labeled
- ☐ 10. Paper USGS quadrangle map labeled with the property boundary or district boundary and contributing resource locations
- ☐ 11. Corrected/edited GPS data files and raw GPS data files containing locational and attribute information
- ☐ 12. ArcView shapefiles containing digitized potential National Register boundaries

Associated Historic Property Survey Reference Materials

Researchers looking for additional help or guidance in the associated historic property survey process may wish to examine the following reference materials. In addition, surveyors should contact the NPS study team to resolve questions and problems encountered with archival research, in the field, with the digital survey form, or with the National Register boundary digitizing application.

National Register Bulletins

1. "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form," (Bulletin 16A). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>.
2. "How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form," (Bulletin 16B). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>
3. "How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes," (Bulletin 18). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>
4. "Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places," (Bulletin 20). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>
5. "Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties," (Bulletin 21). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>.
6. "How to Improve the Quality of Photographs for National Register Nominations," (Bulletin 23). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>.
7. "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning," (Bulletin 24). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>.
8. "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," (Bulletin 30). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>
9. "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts," (Bulletin 36). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>.

10. "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties," (Bulletin 38). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>
11. "Researching a Historic Property," (Bulletin 39). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>.
12. "Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields," (Bulletin 40). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>.
13. "Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering Historic Mining Properties," (Bulletin 42). Available from the National Register staff, or via the internet at:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins.htm>

Other Survey References

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- McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.
- Phillips, Steven J. *Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture 1600 to 1940*. Lakewood, CO: American Source Books, 1989.
- Popliers, John S. Allen Chambers and Nancy B. Schwartz. *What Style Is It?* Rev. ed. Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1983.
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**Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study
Associated Historic Property Survey Methodology**

Appendix

Contents:

1. Sample title trace reference form
2. Sample ABPP Sources form
3. Sample Associated Historic Property field survey form
4. Sample ABPP Photo Log form

Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Project Title Trace Form
State: _____ County: _____

Property: _____
Tax Parcel Number: _____

Reference: _____

Date: _____

Grantor:

Grantee:

Comments:

Reference: _____

Date: _____

Grantor:

Grantee:

Comments:

Reference: _____

Date: _____

Grantor:

Grantee:

Comments:

SOURCES SHEET

Property: _____ Page No.____ of ____

Source No.	Source

Form Completed by: _____ Date _____

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM ASSOCIATED HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

Name of Resource: _____

Other Names: _____

Significant Dates: _____ **War:** _____

Does the property contribute to a District? **Yes** **No**

If Yes, **District Name:** _____

Campaign: _____ **Battle:** _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

USGS Quadrangle Map(s): _____ **County:** _____

Geographical Relationship to Nearest Main Road Intersection or Town: _____

RESEARCHER (Person Completing Form)

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Telephone/Email _____

OWNER/LOCAL CONTACT (Person Who Can Update Changing Resource Conditions)

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Telephone/Email _____

MUSEUM, PARK, OR COMMEMORATIVE AREA AT THE SITE (or None)

Name _____ Size of Park (Acres) _____

Superintendent/Site Manager _____

Address _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Telephone/Email _____

Is there a Visitor Center at the Site ? **Yes** **No**

Does the Park Interpret the Resource? **Yes** **No**

FRIENDS OR SUPPORT GROUP FOR THE SITE (or None)

Group Name _____

Group Contact _____

Address _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Telephone/Email _____

For multiple Friends or Support Groups, please attach additional sheets.

ASSOCIATED HISTORIC PROPERTY REGISTRATION

National Historic Landmark? **Yes No** National Register? **Yes No** Register Number _____

Property Name (NR) _____

Determined Eligible for National Register (DOE)? **Yes No** State Register? **Yes No** Number _____

Local Listing? **Yes No** Type of Listing _____

Are contributing sites, structures, or other resources listed? Explain:

CERTAINTY OF ASSOCIATED HISTORIC PROPERTY LOCATION

Do surface remains such as buildings, structures, ruins, objects, natural features, or other physical evidence survive and indicate the site location precisely? **Yes No**

Does documentary evidence (such as period maps) testify conclusively to location? **Yes No**
(Please attach copies of sources if applicable.)

Does identification rely primarily on local tradition and/or testimony of local collectors? **Yes No**
(If yes, please be sure to include these local contacts on the sources sheet.)

Is the selected site one of other possible locations for the resource? **Yes No**

Is the resource **Destroyed Missing Moved ?**

CURRENT LAND USE (check one)

☐ Forest

☐ Open Space (non-agricultural)

☐ Agricultural (field, pasture, woodlot)

☐ Commercial farming (feedlot)

☐ Water (lake, river)

☐ Urban

☐ Residential

☐ Industrial

☐ Commercial

☐ Waste (dump/quarry)

☐ Highway/railroad

☐ Cemetery

☐ Other

Describe Other:

ASSOCIATED HISTORIC PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

Dates of Construction _____

Theme* _____ Subtheme* _____

*Please see appendix for Theme/Subtheme list

Building Function*

Historic _____

Current _____

*see appendix for Function list

Additional Comments on the function of the resource: _____

Building Type: _____

Additional Comments on the building type: _____

Structural System

☐ Brick ☐ Earth ☐ Frame ☐ Log ☐ Masonry ☐ Metal ☐ Unknown ☐ None ☐ Other

Additional Comments on the structural system: _____

Materials

Please select from the following list: Brick, Earth, Metal, Stone, Wood, Other, Unknown, None

Foundation _____

Walls _____

Roof _____

Other _____

Describe other: _____

Additional Comments on materials: _____

Condition of Property

Please assess the overall condition of the resource: (Check One)

- ☐ Property has undergone minimal change since the period of significance.
- ☐ Property retains visible features of original design, but has undergone substantial change since the period of significance.
- ☐ Property does not retain any visible features of original design, but may retain archaeological potential.
- ☐ Property does not retain any physical or archaeological evidence of the original design.

Have there been major alterations or additions to the resource?

Yes No

If yes, please describe: _____

Are there secondary structures or outbuildings associated with the resource?

Yes No

If yes, please describe: _____

Condition/Integrity Description:

Architectural/Site Description:

Please attach your sketch map of the site.

THREATS TO SITE INTEGRITY

Rate of Land Use Change in the Vicinity within Last Ten Years (check one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Steady Change Appears to be Accelerating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional Change | <input type="checkbox"/> Rapid, Large-scale Growth or Development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slow, Steady Change | |

Type of Land Use Change Occurring (Check All That Apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Highway Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dam Building/Impoundment | <input type="checkbox"/> Strip Commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quarrying/Strip Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Retail Center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single Family Homes | <input type="checkbox"/> Office Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subdivisions | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Home Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment Buildings | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Agricultural Buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School/Church/Institution | <input type="checkbox"/> Clear-cut Logging |

Other: _____

Describe Immediate Threats to the Site's Integrity (within next few years)

Describe Long-term Threats to the Site's Integrity (within ten years)

LOCAL PLANNING

County/City has Comprehensive Land Use Plan? **Yes No** County/City Uses Zoning? **Yes No**

Describe Comprehensive Plan Recommendation for Resource and Vicinity (if applicable):

Describe Current Zoning of Resource and Adjacent Areas (if applicable):

RESOURCE OWNER (check one)

☐ Private

☐ Private/Non-Profit

☐ Local Government

☐ State

☐ Federal

Identify Federal, State, Local Agency Owners and Private Non-Profit Owners:

ASSOCIATED HISTORIC PROPERTY BOUNDARY

The **Potential National Register (PotNR) Boundary** should contain that portion of the Resource that remains after parcels of lost integrity are subtracted. The PotNR Boundary will be considered the present-day boundary of the Associated Historic Property.

Describe the PotNR Boundary: _____

Justify Demarcation of the PotNR Boundary:

Please attach the Statement of Significance

APPENDIX**Themes & Subthemes**

Theme	SubTheme
Economics of War	Agriculture
	Commerce
	Finance/ Credit/Debt
	Forestry/ Lumber Production
	Industry
Government, Law, Politics, and Diplomacy	Conventions and Public Meetings
	Crown and Loyalist Property Condemnation and Seizure
	Seats of Government
	Territorial Expansion
Intellectual History	Ideology of Revolution
	Religion and its Influence on Participation or Opposition to the Wars
	The Press and Propaganda
Military	Cemetery
	Encampment/ Quarters
	Installations
	Land Action
	Medical
	Naval
	Personnel/ Training
	Supply and Logistics
Society	Labor
	Participation of Women and Minorities
	Social Unrest
Transportation	*

Historic/Current Functions (Suggested List):

agricultural outbuilding/ storage
campsite
capitol/city hall
cemetery
church/ religious facility
commercial business/ trade
correctional facility
courthouse
domestic dwelling
financial institution
fortification
government office/ customs house
hospital
industrial facility

institutional housing
library
manufacturing facility
military facility
natural/ landscape feature
naval/ marine facility
other
public square/ common
school/college
transportation feature
unknown
vacant
warehouse

**AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM
ASSOCIATED HISTORIC PROPERTY DISTRICT FORM**

Name of District: _____		
District ID: _____ (for ex. The National Register Number) War: _____		
State: _____	County: _____	Other Counties: _____
USGS Quadrangle Map(s): _____		

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES: Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Property Code	Property Name

Additional Notes:

Please attach Statement of Significance. *Note that only one District significance Statement is required, individual contributing properties **do not** need separate significance statements.

**ABPP Associated Historic Property SURVEY
PHOTO LOG**

Property: _____

Page ____ of ____

Slides Prints Roll # _____ Date _____

Exposure	Panorama	Subject	Direction

Photos by: _____ Date: _____